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AGRICULTURE.

DELAWARE.

Hon. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of the Census.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in bulletin form, the statistics of agriculture for the state of Delaware, taken in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899. This section requires that—

The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tenure, acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending December thirty-first next preceding the enumeration.

Delaware, next to Rhode Island, is the smallest state in the Union. It forms the northeastern portion of the level peninsula between Chesapeake Bay on the west and Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The soil, especially in the northern part of the state, is a rich clay loam suited to the growth of nearly all kinds of crops. Much of Sussex county is sandy, and better adapted to the culture of fruits, melons, and sweet potatoes than to general farming. Fertilizers are very generally used, a liberal application yielding good returns.

Newcastle county has the largest area of good land, and its farms are more highly improved than are those of the other two counties in the state. The average value per acre of the land in farms in Newcastle county, exclusive of buildings, is \$45.29; in Kent county, \$19.60; and in Sussex county, \$12.52. The average value of buildings per acre of farm land in Newcastle county is \$19.55; in Kent, \$9.25; and in Sussex, \$5.70. The reported gross incomes of the farms (the values of the products not fed to live stock) are, on an average, \$10.89 per acre in Newcastle, \$7.21 in Kent, and \$4.55 in Sussex.

Delaware has long been noted for its fruit. In most seasons of the past peaches brought a larger income than any other crop, although other orchard and small fruits sometimes netted as much as was realized from a great peach harvest. Disease and unfavorable climatic conditions have in the last twenty years materially reduced the

number of peach trees, notably in Newcastle and Kent counties. This loss has been balanced in part by an increase in the number of other orchard trees. The frosts of 1899 almost wholly destroyed the peach crop, and seriously injured other orchard fruits; hence the small value of all orchard fruits reported, \$263,127. The only peaches grown were in the region bordering Delaware Bay, which partially escaped the frosts. The total production was 9,750 bushels, from 2,441,650 trees. The destruction of the peach orchards in Newcastle and Kent counties has been a potent factor in making the land values in those counties materially less in 1900 than in 1890. In Sussex county there was no similar depreciation.

The recent decline of the fruit-raising industry has led to the substitution of other branches of farming, and an increase in the production of market-garden truck, corn, and wheat. It has also stimulated the growth of the dairy and poultry interests.

Delaware is one of the few Atlantic states that has not practically abandoned the cultivation of wheat. In 1899 it harvested 118,740 acres, producing 1,870,570 bushels, with a value of \$1,247,055. The acreage and yield were larger than reported at any previous census. The acreage for Delaware in 1899 was 18 times as great as the total for the 5 New England states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut in 1889.

The value of corn was greater than that of any other crop or product. The acreage was 192,025, and the value \$1,725,452. Next after corn and wheat as sources of farm income were vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, which had a value in 1899 of \$1,144,221. Poultry and eggs had a value of \$1,084,792; dairy products, \$992,807; hay and forage, \$989,848; and animals sold and slaughtered, \$820,664.

Very respectfully,

L. G. Powers.

Chief Statistician for Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS.

There are 9,687 farms in Delaware, with an aggregate area of 1,066,228 acres, of which 754,010, or 70.7 per cent, are improved. The farms constitute 85 per cent of the total land surface of the state, which is 1,254,400 acres.

The following table gives by decades since 1850 the number of farms reported, the total and average acreage, and the per cent of farm land improved.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE: 1850 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	Total number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.				Percent of farm land improved.
		Total.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.	Average.	
1900-----	9,687	1,066,228	754,010	312,218	110	70.7
1890-----	9,381	1,055,692	762,655	293,037	113	72.2
1880-----	8,749	1,090,245	746,958	343,287	125	68.5
1870-----	7,615	1,052,322	698,115	354,207	138	66.3
1860-----	6,658	1,004,295	637,065	367,230	151	63.4
1850-----	6,063	956,144	580,862	375,282	158	60.8

From 1850 to 1880 the area used in farming increased 134,101 acres. In the last twenty years there has been a slight decline in the farm area, but the amount of improved farm land increased until 1890 and the number of farms until 1900.

FARM RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS.

The values of farm land and improvements, of implements and machinery, live stock, and farm products, are given in Table 2 for each census year, beginning with 1850.

TABLE 2.—VALUES OF FARM RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS: 1850 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	Total.	Land, im-provements, and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	Farm products. ¹
1900-----	\$40,697,654	\$34,436,040	\$2,150,560	\$4,111,054	\$9,190,777
1890-----	45,020,460	39,586,080	1,835,570	4,198,810	6,481,590
1880-----	41,714,319	36,789,672	1,504,567	3,420,080	6,320,345
1870 ² -----	52,171,837	46,712,870	1,201,644	4,257,323	8,171,667
1860-----	35,388,946	31,426,357	817,833	3,144,706	
1850-----	21,239,591	18,880,031	510,279	1,849,281	

¹ For year preceding that designated.

² Values in 1870 were reported in depreciated currency. To reduce to the specie basis of the other figures they must be diminished by one-fifth.

³ Includes betterments and additions to live stock.

The value of all farms, June 1, 1900, was \$34,436,040, of which amount \$10,667,220, or 31.0 per cent, represent the value of buildings. The value of implements and machinery increased from \$510,279 in 1850 to \$2,150,560 in 1900. Live stock increased steadily in value from \$1,849,281 in 1850 to \$4,198,810 in 1890, but in the last ten years has declined 2.1 per cent, and is now worth \$4,111,054. This decline has been brought about mainly

by a decrease in the average value of horses. The farms with their improvements were valued at \$18,880,031 in 1850. That value increased in each decade until 1890, when it was \$39,586,080. In the last ten years, from causes explained elsewhere, it has declined 13 per cent.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND TENURE.

Table 3 gives a comparative exhibit of farm tenure for 1880, 1890, and 1900. In Table 4 the tenure of farms for 1900 is given by race of farmer. The farms under the classification "owners" in Table 3 are subdivided in Table 4 into groups, designated as "owners," "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers." These terms denote respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who own all the land they cultivate; (2) farms operated by individuals who own a part of the land and rent the remainder from others; (3) farms operated under the joint direction and by the united labor of two or more individuals, one owning the farm or a part of it, and the other, or others, owning no part, but receiving for supervision or labor a share of the products; and (4) farms operated by individuals who receive for their supervision and other services a fixed salary from the owners.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES: 1880 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	Total number of farms.	NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY—			PER CENT OF FARMS OPERATED BY—		
		Owners.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.	Owners.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
1900-----	9,687	4,811	754	4,122	49.7	7.8	42.5
1890-----	9,381	4,978	623	3,775	53.1	6.7	40.2
1880-----	8,749	5,041	511	3,197	57.6	5.8	36.6

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND TENURE, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH PERCENTAGES.

PART 1.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

RACE.	Total number of farms.	Own-ers.	Part own-ers.	Owners and tenants.	Man-agers.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
The State-----	9,687	4,340	314	26	131	754	4,122
White -----	8,869	4,043	280	25	116	679	3,726
Negro -----	818	297	34	1	15	75	396

PART 2.—PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

The State-----	100	44.8	3.2	0.3	1.4	7.8	42.5
White -----	100	45.6	3.2	0.3	1.3	7.6	42.0
Negro -----	100	36.3	4.2	0.1	1.8	9.2	48.4

DIVISION OF FARMS, AND FARM TENANCY.

In fifty years the number of farms has increased nearly 60 per cent. As their acreage has increased only 11 per cent, the increase in number must have been caused chiefly by division of some farms. Such division would explain the reduction in the average size of farms from 158 acres in 1850 to 110 acres in 1900. The greatest dividing of farms took place between 1860 and 1880, when the number increased 2,091 and the average size was reduced from 151 to 125 acres. In the last twenty years the number of farms increased 938 and the average size decreased from 125 to 110 acres. Closely associated with the division of farms and the reduction in average size, has been an increase, during the last twenty years (for which alone the figures have been gathered) in the number and proportion of tenant-operated farms. Since 1880 the number of tenant-operated farms has increased from 3,708 to 4,876, and the percentage of the total from 42.4 to 50.3. The increase from 1860 to 1880, attending the great division of farms above described, was probably even more marked. The growth of farm tenancy, to which attention has been called, has taken place under circumstances which have operated to assist a large number of families in rising from wage service to farm tenancy or ownership. The following facts are significant as illustrating this statement: Of the farms in 1900, 818, or 8.4 per cent, were operated by negroes or those of negro descent. In 1850 the negroes owning farms in Delaware, as in the other slave states, were so few in number as to be a negligible quantity. Hence it can be said that practically none of the negroes operating farms in 1900, or of their negro ancestors, were farm owners at the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1900, 332 farms were operated by negroes who owned the whole or a part of the land contained therein; 471 were operated by negro tenants; and 15 by salaried negro managers. A very small number of these farmers were the descendants of men who had risen in their lifetime from wage service or slavery to farm tenancy or ownership. The great majority were born in families that occupied industrial positions much lower than the ones in which they now stand.

This rising of the colored farm workers is probably not exceptional but is shared by those of all races. According to the statistics of the census report on Farms and Homes, in 1890 the per cent of owners among farmers was smallest in all states for the age period under 25 years, and increased steadily to the age period of 60 years and over.

In Delaware only 20.8 per cent of the farmers under 30 years of age were owners. Among farmers of all ages the per cent of owners was 50.6, or two and one-half times as great, and for those over 60 years of age it was 72.2, or three and one-half times as great. This variation in the relative number of farm owners and tenants at various age periods is such as accompanies an upward movement on farms, and is found wherever individuals who are farm tenants in early and middle life become owners at

later periods. The tenants thus becoming owners may be the children of those whom they succeed in possession, or they may be individuals who began their career in wage service. In either case farm tenancy for them is a way station on the road to ownership. So far as can be judged from the statistics given, the number of owners in 1900 who have risen from lower positions is at least 2,000, and may greatly exceed that number.

The above conclusions, derived from a study of the statistics of Farms and Homes are confirmed by a review of certain data relating to population, in connection with the figures already given of the number of farms at various periods since 1850. The farming population of any state consists of the families of those who, as owners, tenants, or wage receivers, live and toil upon farms. Its variations from decade to decade can be determined by ascertaining the changes in the number of inhabitants residing outside of cities, towns, and hamlets. The per cent of increase or decrease in this population corresponds very closely with the per cent of gain or loss in the farming population. In 1850 the population of Delaware, outside of cities, towns, and hamlets, was 72,279, and in 1900 it was 74,834. The farming population could not, therefore, have increased more than 3.5 per cent.

In the same period the number of farms increased from 6,063 to 9,687, or 59.7 per cent, approximately 17 times as fast as the farming population. The number of farmers, that is, persons operating farms as owners or tenants, is the same at any period as the number of farms. Had these farmers increased in number only as fast as did the farming population there would have been less than 6,300 owners and tenants instead of 9,687. The difference represents the number added in fifty years to the ranks of owners and tenants from former slaves and wage receivers. It makes an aggregate of approximately 3,400 persons who rose in a half century from a lower position to that of farm tenancy or ownership.

OWNERSHIP OF RENTED FARMS.

The ownership of 4,711 of the 4,876 rented farms was ascertained by the enumerators. That of 165 was unreported. The titles to the 4,711 farms are vested in 3,570 owners, an average of 1.3 farms to each. Of the 3,570 owners, 2,987 possess one farm each, the others holding the titles of from 2 to 15 farms each, as follows: 346, 2; 121, 3; 51, 4; 24, 5; 10, 6; 9, 7; 5, 8; 8, 9; 3, 10; 1, 11; 3, 13; and 2, 15. Of the 3,570 owners, 3,040, possessing 4,097 farms, reside in Delaware. The owners of 3,732 of these farms reside in the same counties in which their farms are located. Of the farms belonging to nonresidents, 395 are owned by 344 residents of the North Atlantic states; 193, by 162 residents of the South Atlantic states; 14, by 13 residents of the North Central states; 4, by 4 residents of the South Central states; 7, by 6 residents of the Western states; and 1, by a resident of a foreign country.

The wide distribution of the ownership of rented farms, as presented, demonstrates that Delaware is not suffering from a permanent class of nonresident landlords. The large number of rented farms located in the same county with their owners, and the large number of persons owning but one such farm each, indicate the existence of a numerous class, once operators as well as owners, who have retired from active farming and who rent the whole or parts of their farms. The smaller average size of owned farms than of share tenant farms, evinces the fact that many farm owners, as they reach advanced years, lease the greater part of their holdings and retain small tracts for their own use, or rent their large farms and purchase smaller ones on which to retire from the arduous labor of farming on the accustomed scale.

FARM WEALTH OF WHITE AND NEGRO FARMERS.

Of the 9,687 farms, 8,869, or 91.6 per cent, are operated by whites, and 818, or 8.4 per cent, by negroes. Of the latter class of farms 297 are operated by owners and 35 by part owners. The value of their farms, including implements, machinery, and live stock, together with the value of implements, machinery, and live stock on the farms which other negroes operate as tenants, is \$495,187. This amount is probably somewhat in excess of the actual farm wealth of the negro farmers of Delaware.

Table 5 gives a classification by tenure of the number and area of farms and value of property on farms operated by white and negro farmers, respectively. Table 6 presents a similar classification of the average values of the several forms of farm property, June 1, 1900, of the products of 1899 not fed to live stock, and the per cent of the total farm value represented by the products not fed to live stock.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND AREA OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND TENURE, WITH PERCENTAGES.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	Number of farms.	ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average number.	Total number.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	9,687	110.1	1,066,228	100.0	\$40,697,654	100.0
Total white farmers.....	8,869	114.3	1,018,662	95.1	39,302,838	96.6
Total negro farmers.....	818	64.3	52,566	4.9	1,394,816	3.4
White owners.....	4,043	95.5	386,112	38.1	15,721,219	40.0
White part owners.....	280	80.5	22,538	2.2	873,442	2.2
White owners and tenants.....	25	109.6	2,740	0.3	187,282	0.5
White managers.....	116	126.0	14,621	1.4	1,342,806	3.4
White cash tenants.....	679	91.5	62,120	6.1	4,642,655	11.8
White share tenants.....	3,726	141.0	525,531	51.9	16,535,874	42.1
Negro owners.....	297	37.6	11,161	21.2	328,797	23.6
Negro part owners.....	34	33.1	1,127	2.1	30,498	2.2
Negro owners and tenants.....	1	85.0	85	0.2	675	0.1
Negro managers.....	15	101.7	1,525	2.9	112,019	8.0
Negro cash tenants.....	75	50.9	3,818	7.3	219,271	15.7
Negro share tenants.....	396	88.0	34,850	66.3	703,556	50.4

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of products not fed, to value of farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Products of 1899 not fed to live stock.	
	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$2,454	\$1,101	\$222	\$424	\$754	17.9
Total white farmers.....	2,582	1,168	234	447	793	17.9
Total negro farmers.....	1,065	371	89	180	325	19.0
White owners.....	2,070	1,174	235	410	735	18.9
White part owners.....	1,747	901	183	288	669	21.5
White owners and tenants.....	5,317	1,415	276	483	1,052	14.0
White managers.....	8,209	2,289	414	660	1,233	10.7
White cash tenants.....	4,343	1,733	268	493	889	18.0
White share tenants.....	2,685	1,044	225	483	833	18.8
Negro owners.....	572	307	77	151	275	24.9
Negro part owners.....	483	215	64	135	274	30.6
Negro owners and tenants.....	400	100	50	125	270	40.0
Negro managers.....	5,790	974	215	489	879	11.8
Negro cash tenants.....	2,152	522	85	165	319	10.9
Negro share tenants.....	1,102	381	97	197	346	19.5

The average area of farms operated by negroes is 64.3 acres, while that of the farms of white farmers is 114.3 acres, or nearly twice as great. The relative differences in values of land, buildings, implements, and live stock are still more marked. The farms of negroes constitute 8.4 per cent of all farms in the state, but contain only 4.9 per cent of the total acreage, and have a value of but 3.4 per cent of the aggregate. These facts show that the negro farmers, nearly all of whom have risen from the position of slaves or wage laborers, have made progress, but have not at a bound attained to the same measure of independence or wealth as that enjoyed by their more fortunate neighbors. As owners or tenants, they have been able to obtain control of the poorer classes of farms, valued at \$17 per acre, while those operated by white farmers have an average value of \$23 per acre. With cheaper lands, a poorer outfit of implements, and less live stock, they are able to report farm products not fed to live stock averaging in value \$325 per farm, while the white farmers report \$793. The value of the products not fed to live stock represents, however, 19 per cent of the value of all farm property of negro farmers, while the corresponding per cent for white farmers is only 17.9.

RELATIVE AREAS AND VALUES OF FARMS OF DIFFERENT TENURES.

The average size of all farms in Delaware is 110.1 acres; of farms of "owners," 91.5; "part owners," 75.4; "owners and tenants," 108.7; "managers," 123.3; "cash tenants," 87.5; and "share tenants," 135.9. Comparing these averages with those in Table 6, it is found that the farms of

managers are not only larger, but more valuable per acre than the farms of owners, and that the share tenant farms are the largest of any group, but the least valuable per acre. The managed farms appear to be the best cultivated. This is shown by the high average expenditures for labor and fertilizers. For farms of white managers these averages are, for labor \$314, and for fertilizers \$108, per farm; for the negro managers they are \$300 and \$117, respectively; while for all farms of white farmers they are \$118 and \$59, and for all farms of negro farmers \$32 and \$24, respectively. The cash tenant farms are worth, on an average, more per farm and per acre than the owned farms, while the share tenant farms are worth more per farm but less per acre than the owned farms. The position of cash tenants is distinctly better, on an average, than that of share tenants. The greater relative increase in the number of cash tenants than of share tenants in the past twenty years, shown in Table 3, is an indication of an upward trend in the status of the farmers.

Table 6 gives for each group of farms the average value per farm of the products of 1899 not fed to live stock. This is the average gross income of each class of farms. The same table gives the per cent which this income is of the value of all farm property. The per cent is, as a rule, lowest for the most valuable and highest for the least valuable farms. This illustrates in agriculture the well-known economic law of diminishing returns, and explains why the high-priced managed and cash tenant farms show smaller percentages of income than do the less valuable farms of owners and share tenants.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

Tables 7 and 8 give, with slight variations, for farms classified by area, the facts shown in Tables 5 and 6 for farms by race and tenure.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY AREA, WITH PERCENTAGES.

AREA.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State-----	9,687	100.0	1,066,228	100.0	\$40,697,654	100.0
Under 3 acres-----	38	0.4	62	0.2	76,567	0.2
3 to 9 acres-----	292	3.0	1,813	0.2	432,228	1.1
10 to 19 acres-----	547	5.6	7,705	0.7	910,900	2.2
20 to 49 acres-----	1,568	16.2	52,439	4.9	3,394,204	8.3
50 to 99 acres-----	2,610	26.9	186,885	17.5	8,252,894	20.3
100 to 174 acres-----	2,923	30.2	370,605	34.8	13,206,593	32.5
175 to 259 acres-----	1,133	11.7	234,557	22.0	8,175,531	20.1
260 to 499 acres-----	500	5.2	161,762	15.2	5,162,374	12.7
500 to 999 acres-----	71	0.7	42,682	4.0	997,035	2.4
1,000 acres and over-----	5	0.1	7,718	0.7	89,328	0.2

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS, CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

AREA.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of products not fed, to value of farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Products of 1899 not fed to live stock.	
	Land and improve- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and machin- ery.	Live stock.		
The State-----	\$2, 454	\$1, 101	\$222	\$424	\$754	17.9
Under 3 acres-----	722	1, 073	144	76	596	29.6
3 to 9 acres-----	641	660	70	109	272	18.4
10 to 19 acres-----	792	628	97	148	268	16.1
20 to 49 acres-----	1, 169	685	116	195	381	17.6
50 to 99 acres-----	1, 749	906	179	328	574	18.1
100 to 174 acres-----	2, 563	1, 219	253	483	836	18.5
175 to 259 acres-----	4, 413	1, 709	354	740	1, 286	17.8
260 to 499 acres-----	6, 922	1, 989	451	963	1, 761	17.1
500 to 999 acres-----	9, 868	2, 039	792	1, 344	2, 347	16.7
1,000 acres and over---	14, 094	2, 320	492	960	2, 226	12.5

The average values given in Table 8, with one exception, are lowest for farms of from 3 to 9 acres, and rise in an almost unbroken series to those containing 1,000 acres and over. The farms containing less than 3 acres have higher average values for most forms of farm property than those containing from 3 to 19 acres, and have products of an average value greater than any other group of farms containing less than 100 acres, and greater per acre than for any other group. In this group of small farms are included a number of florists' establishments and 1 city dairy, with large relative incomes.

Of the farms containing over 1,000 acres, 4 are operated by share tenants and 1 by its owner. Of those containing less than 3 acres, 28 are operated by their owners; 7, by cash tenants; 2, by share tenants; and 1 by an individual who owns a part and leases a part. The per cent of owned farms is relatively great in the groups containing less than 50 acres, while the per cent of farms conducted by tenants is large for the groups containing more than 100 acres. As compared with share tenants, cash tenants are less numerous in the groups containing over 100 acres. The larger farms are worth on an average far less per acre, and give a smaller return per acre, than do farms of smaller areas. This fact accounts for the relatively small returns per farm for share tenants, shown in Table 6, and to which attention has already been called.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

Tables 9 and 10 present the leading facts concerning the number, areas, values, and average values of farms classified by principal source of income. If, for any farm, 40 per cent of the products not fed to live stock consists of hay and grain, the farm is designated a hay and grain farm.

In the same way, should 40 per cent of the products consist of vegetables, the farm is designated a vegetable farm. The classification of the other groups depends upon the same general principle.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND AREA OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, WITH PERCENTAGES.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	9,687	100.0	1,066,228	100.0	\$40,697,654	100.0
Hay and grain	2,126	21.9	342,602	32.1	13,156,687	32.3
Vegetables	685	7.1	42,517	4.0	2,235,834	5.5
Fruit	487	5.0	43,524	4.1	1,850,997	4.6
Live stock	2,956	30.5	244,917	23.0	6,750,287	16.6
Dairy produce.....	538	5.6	50,956	4.8	5,848,202	13.1
Tobacco	1		104		1,040	
Sugar	1		60		1,279	
Flowers and plants.....	21	0.2	219		182,045	0.5
Nursery stock	11	0.1	896		52,745	0.1
Miscellaneous.....	2,861	29.6	340,493	32.0	11,112,538	27.8

TABLE 10.—AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of products not fed, to value of farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Products of 1899 not fed to live stock.	
	Land and improve- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$2,454	\$1,101	\$222	\$424	\$754	17.9
Hay and grain	3,810	1,463	307	603	1,100	17.8
Vegetables	2,047	850	151	216	545	16.7
Fruit	2,359	989	199	366	1,002	26.3
Live stock	1,192	654	141	297	416	18.2
Dairy produce.....	6,199	2,557	393	792	1,182	11.9
Tobacco	850	150		40	70	6.7
Sugar	700	200	20	359	420	32.8
Flowers and plants.....	3,787	4,388	302	192	2,864	33.0
Nursery stock	3,041	1,495	105	154	1,836	38.3
Miscellaneous.....	2,165	1,074	231	414	753	19.4

The hay and grain farms have the largest average area, 161.1 acres, and the miscellaneous farms (those not deriving 40 per cent of their income from any one source) come next, with an average size of 119.0 acres. Dairy farms have an average size of 94.7 acres; fruit farms, 89.4; and vegetable farms, 62.1.

The per cent of all farms operated by "owners" is 44.8. The same class operates 64.5 per cent of florists' establishments; 54.5 per cent of the live stock farms; 44.8 per cent of the dairy farms; 41.2 per cent of the vegetable farms; and 26.7 per cent of the hay and grain farms. Cash tenants operate 30 per cent of the dairy farms, and 13.9 per cent of the vegetable farms, while of all farms they operate but 7.8 per cent.

The dairy farms have the greatest average value of farm property, and of all the larger groups of farms their gross income represents the smallest per cent of the capital invested. Fruit farms have incomes showing a larger per cent of returns on investments than any other numer-

ous class of farms. Their percentage is exceeded only by the small groups of farms of which the chief products were nursery stock, flowers and ornamental plants, and sorghum sirup.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

Tables 11 and 12 present data relating to farms classified by reported value of products not fed to live stock. Thirty-four farms, ranging in size from 3 to 500 acres, and having an average area of 54.2 acres, report no products. Of these farms, 22 were occupied, June 1, 1900, by tenants. The absence of crop reports for the 34 farms is due to a number of causes. Some of these farms were practically unoccupied in 1899, but were being cultivated at the time of the enumeration in 1900. Others had changed owners or tenants, and the farmers in charge, June 1, 1900, were unable to give definite information concerning the products of the preceding year. Most of the farms with incomes less than \$100 were only partially cultivated in 1899, or the enumerators failed to secure complete reports of their products.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER AND AREA OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PERCENTAGES.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	9,687	100.0	1,066,228	100.0	\$40,697,654	100.0
Products, \$0	34	0.4	1,843	0.2	24,260	0.1
Products, \$1 to \$49.....	135	1.4	6,909	0.7	194,260	0.6
Products, \$50 to \$99.....	314	3.2	16,323	1.5	337,490	0.8
Products, \$100 to \$249.....	1,697	17.5	99,730	9.4	2,209,470	5.4
Products, \$250 to \$499.....	2,537	26.2	212,459	19.9	5,156,780	12.7
Products, \$500 to \$999.....	2,597	26.8	300,856	28.2	10,145,884	24.9
Products, \$1,000 to \$2,499.....	2,019	20.8	329,963	30.9	16,627,560	40.9
Products, \$2,500 and over.....	354	3.7	98,085	9.2	6,001,930	14.7

TABLE 12.—AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of products not fed, to value of farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Products of 1899 not fed to live stock.	
	Land and improve- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and machin- ery.	Live stock.		
The State-----	\$2,454	\$1,101	\$222	\$424	\$754	17.9
Products, \$0-----	440	170	35	69		
Products, \$1 to \$49-----	1,032	272	64	71	27	1.8
Products, \$50 to \$99-----	647	299	45	84	76	7.1
Products, \$100 to \$249-----	721	382	63	136	177	13.6
Products, \$250 to \$499-----	1,093	579	119	242	362	17.8
Products, \$500 to \$999-----	2,193	1,065	221	428	704	18.0
Products, \$1,000 to \$2,499-----	4,833	2,165	445	793	1,507	18.3
Products, \$2,500 and over-----	11,192	3,608	695	1,460	3,339	19.7

There is no great difference in the average sizes of the farms of the first 3 groups. They contain 54.2, 51.6, and 52 acres, respectively. The average area of farms with in-

comes varying from \$100 to \$249 is somewhat greater—58.8 acres. For the other 4 groups the average sizes are 83.7, 115.8, 163.4, and 277.1 acres, respectively.

In Table 13 is given, by counties, an exhibit of the most important facts relative to the number and area of farms, the values of farm property, and expenditures.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER AND AREA OF FARMS AND VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900; VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK; AND EXPENDITURES IN 1899 FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.				Value of products not fed to live stock.	EXPENDITURES.	
	Total.	With buildings.	Total.	Im-proved.	Land and improve-ments (except build-ings).	Buildings.	Imple-ments and machin-ery.	Live stock.		Labor.	Fertili-zers.
The State	9,687	9,545	1,066,228	754,010	\$23,768,820	\$10,667,220	\$2,150,560	\$4,111,054	\$7,300,857	\$1,075,960	\$539,040
Kent	2,814	2,777	338,205	244,882	6,628,200	3,128,370	665,080	1,239,509	2,437,578	353,470	194,190
Newcastle	2,088	2,070	244,823	197,102	11,088,570	4,785,290	840,850	1,557,124	2,666,574	437,470	154,630
Sussex	4,785	4,698	483,200	312,026	6,052,050	2,753,560	644,680	1,314,421	2,196,705	235,020	190,220

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.

At the request of the various live stock associations of the country, a new classification of domestic animals was adopted for the census of 1900. Neat cattle are grouped by age in accordance with their present and prospective relations to the dairy industry and to the supply of meat products. Horses and mules are classified by age, and neat cattle and sheep by age and sex. The new classification permits very close comparison with the figures obtained at preceding decennial periods.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOWLS, AND BEES, JUNE 1, 1900.

ANIMALS.	Age in years.	ON FARMS.			Not on farms.
		Number.	Value.	Average value.	
Calves	Under 1	9,363	\$83,940	\$8.97	64
Steers	1 and under 2	1,042	15,446	14.82	10
Steers	2 and under 3	1,370	22,919	23.63	11
Steers	3 and over	1,321	45,630	34.54	40
Bulls	1 and over	1,654	40,518	24.50	2
Heifers	1 and under 2	5,873	91,933	17.11	52
Cows kept for milk	2 and over	32,591	998,972	30.50	1,054
Cows and heifers not kept for milk.	2 and over	1,866	46,527	24.93	7
Colts	Under 1	1,590	42,110	26.48	28
Horses	1 and under 2	1,903	84,427	44.37	30
Horses	2 and over	26,229	1,641,088	62.57	6,644
Mule colts	Under 1	107	5,450	50.93	—
Mules	1 and under 2	289	17,030	62.04	—
Mules	2 and over	4,349	322,021	74.04	297
Asses and burros.	All ages	15	845	56.33	4
Lambs	Under 1	4,801	18,079	3.77	11
Sheep (ewes)	1 and over	6,360	22,899	3.60	—
Sheep (rams and wethers).	1 and over	604	2,610	4.32	—
Swine	All ages	46,782	234,472	5.02	4,130
Goats	All ages	143	519	3.63	62
Fowls: ¹					
Chickens ²		628,866	357,475	1.99	—
Turkeys		19,045			
Geese		6,488			
Ducks		10,933			
Bees (swarms of)		10,187	20,244	1.99	—
Value of all live stock.			4,111,054		

¹ The number reported is of fowls over three months old. The value is for all, old and young.

² Including Guinea fowls.

The average value of nearly all classes of live stock is higher in Newcastle and lower in Sussex county than is shown in Table 14 for the state. These variations in value correspond in general with the variations in the average values of farm lands and farm property in the same counties.

No report was secured of the value of animals not on farms. The number of such animals was obtained, however, and is shown in the foregoing table. It is probable that animals of this class have a somewhat higher average value than those on farms, but, allowing the same average, the total value of live stock, exclusive of poultry and bees not on farms, is, in round numbers, \$4,600,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON FARMS BY SPECIFIED CLASSES.

Table 15 presents for a few of the groups of farms shown in detail in Tables 5 to 12, inclusive, the number of farms reporting, the total number of horses and dairy cows, and the average number of those animals to a farm. In computing the averages presented, only farms which report the particular kind of stock under consideration are included.

TABLE 15.—DISTRIBUTION OF HORSES AND DAIRY COWS, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900.

CLASSES.	HORSES.			DAIRY COWS.		
	Farms report-ing.	Number.	Average number per farm.	Farms report-ing.	Number.	Average number per farm.
Total	9,033	20,722	3.3	7,639	32,531	4.2
White farmers	8,342	28,274	3.4	7,300	31,813	4.4
Negro farmers	691	1,448	2.1	339	778	2.0
Owners ¹	4,356	12,434	2.9	3,765	13,034	3.5
Managers	112	536	4.8	97	621	6.4
Cash tenants	706	2,295	3.3	552	3,585	6.4
Share tenants	3,859	14,457	3.7	3,275	15,401	4.7
Under 20 acres	724	1,077	1.5	391	630	1.6
20 to 99 acres	3,850	8,902	2.3	3,103	8,632	2.8
100 to 174 acres	2,806	9,931	3.5	2,583	11,294	4.4
175 to 259 acres	1,097	5,869	5.4	1,069	7,063	6.6
260 acres and over	556	3,943	7.1	543	4,972	9.2
Hay and grain	1,953	10,068	5.2	1,750	11,421	6.5
Vegetable	625	1,408	2.3	359	708	2.0
Fruit	452	1,136	2.5	324	702	2.2
Live stock	2,732	6,116	2.2	2,183	5,672	2.6
Dairy produce	513	2,129	4.2	538	5,368	10.0
Miscellaneous	2,758	8,865	3.2	2,535	8,720	3.4

¹ Including "part owners" and "owners and tenants."

White farmers have an average of 3.4 horses and 4.4 dairy cows to a farm, while negro farmers have 2.1 horses and 2.0 dairy cows. The farms with managers and cash tenants have the largest average number of dairy cows

of any group classified by tenure, which is an important factor in giving to these farms the high average incomes shown in Table 6. The relatively large number of horses on farms with managers contributes to the same result.

Horses and cows increase in number with the increase in size of farms. The average number of horses is greater for hay and grain farms than for any others grouped by principal source of income. As might be expected the average number of dairy cows is greatest on dairy farms.

CHANGES IN THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY IN FIFTY YEARS.

The following table gives the number of dairy cows, other neat cattle, horses, mules and asses, sheep, and swine, for each census year, beginning with 1850. In the figures for "other neat cattle" in 1900, the number of calves is included, although it is uncertain whether any calves were reported in preceding census reports under this designation.

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF DAIRY COWS, OTHER NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, MULES AND ASSES, SHEEP, AND SWINE: 1850 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	Dairy cows.	Other neat cattle.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Sheep.	Swine.
1900.....	32,501	21,589	29,722	4,760	16,964	46,732
1890.....	32,574	19,270	25,056	4,819	12,265	44,981
1880.....	27,284	26,268	21,933	3,931	21,967	48,186
1870.....	24,082	25,908	16,770	3,584	22,714	39,818
1860.....	22,565	35,126	16,562	2,294	18,857	47,848
1850.....	19,248	33,963	13,852	791	27,503	56,261

¹ Lambs not included.

Dairy cows and horses have increased in number constantly since 1850. The number of mules and asses increased until 1890, and that of other animals has fluctuated from decade to decade with a general downward tendency. The increase in the number of dairy cows marks the growth of the dairy industry, while the increase in the number of horses and mules and asses denotes their substitution for working oxen, and also the greater use of improved farm machinery in the cultivation of the soil.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

The quantities and values of wool, dairy produce, and other animal products, including the value of fowls raised, and animals sold and slaughtered for food, are given in Table 17. The value of all such products is \$2,915,417, or 39.9 per cent of the farm income of 1899.

TABLE 17.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS, VALUE OF POULTRY RAISED, AND VALUES OF ANIMALS SOLD AND SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS IN 1899.

PRODUCTS.	Unit of measure or weight.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool.....	Fleeces.....	7,021	\$6,618
Milk.....	Gallons.....	12,681,268	
Cream.....	Gallons.....	14,717	
Butter.....	Pounds.....	1,629,949	
Cheese.....	Pounds.....	104	
Eggs.....	Dozens.....	3,571,870	488,401
Poultry.....			596,391
Honey.....	Pounds.....	101,410	10,586
Wax.....	Pounds.....	1,960	
Animals sold.....			396,264
Animals slaughtered.....			424,400
Total value.....			2,915,417

DAIRY COWS AND PRODUCE.

That the dairy interests have been increasing with each decade is shown in Table 16 by the number of dairy cows enumerated. The changes in the last ten years are quite noteworthy. The milk produced in 1889 was 10,699,362 gallons, or 328.5 gallons per cow; in 1899, 12,681,268 gallons, or 389.1 gallons per cow. The total production of milk increased 18.5 per cent, and the average per cow 18.4 per cent. The total value of the dairy produce of the state was \$992,807. This represents 10.8 per cent of the value of all the products of farms, and 13.6 per cent of the gross farm income.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

In 1890 the census reported 900,212 chickens, 70,578 turkeys, 10,525 geese, and 50,046 ducks. By a comparison of these figures with those given in Table 14 it will be noted that there is an apparent decrease in the number of most domestic fowls. This must be due to the fact that in 1900 the enumerators were instructed to report only fowls three months old and over, while in 1890 no such limitation was made, and it is possible that more young fowls were included in the reports of 1890 than of 1900. This is rendered more probable by the difference in the total and average number of eggs reported. In 1889 there were 2,218,754 dozens, while in 1899 the number was 3,571,870 dozens. The value of the poultry raised in 1899 was \$596,391, and the value of eggs produced was \$488,401. Poultry and eggs together returned a larger sum than was derived from dairy products, hay, fruit, or vegetables, exclusive of potatoes and sweet potatoes; they were worth almost as much as the wheat crop, and about two-thirds as much as the corn crop.

CROPS OF 1899.

TABLE 18.—ACRES, QUANTITIES, AND VALUES OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF 1899.

PRODUCTS.	Acres.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn.....	192,025	Bushels.....	4,736,580	\$1,725,452
Wheat.....	118,740	Bushels.....	1,870,570	1,217,053
Oats.....	5,247	Bushels.....	131,960	33,337
Barley.....	3	Bushels.....	40	30
Rye.....	1,103	Bushels.....	12,380	5,831
Buckwheat.....	1,652	Bushels.....	23,980	10,773
Kafir corn.....	2	Bushels.....	65	35
Clover seed.....		Bushels.....	3,515	14,290
Hay and forage.....	74,800	Tons.....	128,193	989,848
Tobacco.....	4	Pounds.....	2,000	200
Broom corn.....	4	Pounds.....	3,660	221
Dry beans.....	100	Bushels.....	1,333	1,822
Dry peas.....	518	Bushels.....	4,650	5,086
Other vegetables.....	23,938			819,051
Potatoes.....	5,755	Bushels.....	414,610	221,411
Sweet potatoes.....	2,265	Bushels.....	222,165	96,566
Onions.....	49	Bushels.....	8,269	7,193
Sorghum cane.....	113	Tons.....	31	146
Sorghum sirup.....		Gallons.....	8,952	3,175
Small fruits.....	10,613			461,621
Grapes.....	1290	Centals.....	13,753	231,701
Orchard fruits.....	136,552			263,127
Nuts.....				690
Forest products.....				250,335
Flowers and plants.....				57,013
Seeds.....	7			1,861
Nursery stock.....	174	Bushels.....	23	17,241
Peanuts.....				29
Miscellaneous.....	8			220
Total.....	473,962			6,275,360

¹ Estimated from number of vines or trees.

² Including wine, raisins, etc.

In 1899 the value of all crops was \$6,275,360, the value of the animal products, including the animals sold, and slaughtered for food, was \$2,915,417, and the total value of agricultural products was \$9,190,777. In this total are included products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers, amounting in value to \$1,889,920. Deducting this amount leaves \$7,300,857, the gross farm income, which is referred to in the text and tables of this bulletin under the general designation, "products not fed to live stock."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The changes in orchard fruits since 1890 may be seen in the following table:

TABLE 19.—ORCHARD TREES AND FRUITS: 1890 AND 1900.

FRUITS.	NUMBER OF TREES.		BUSHEL OF FRUIT.	
	1900.	1890.	1899.	1889.
Apples	567,618	340,648	702,920	109,644
Apricots	82	139	28	
Cherries	14,436	9,843	8,066	1,061
Peaches	2,441,650	4,521,623	9,750	457,201
Pears	394,814	118,574	156,208	26,029
Plums and prunes	49,165	3,301	7,315	419

The number of peach trees in 1900 was 46 per cent less than in 1890, and the reported product in 1899 was only 2.1 per cent of that of ten years before. In the ten years since 1890 the number of apple trees increased 66.6 per cent; cherry trees, 46.7; pear trees, 233.0; plum and prune trees, 1,389.4. The yields of these fruits show still larger proportionate increases.

In 1889 the total value of garden products, including small fruits sold, was \$220,880. In 1899 the value of vegetables, other than potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, was \$819,051, and of small fruits, \$461,621, a total of \$1,280,672. Nearly three-fourths of the acreage of miscellaneous vegetables was devoted to tomatoes, and the receipts from their sale comprised over one-half the amount realized from all such vegetables. The number of farms reporting the culture of tomatoes as a business was 4,622, with an area of 15,922 acres and a yield of 2,307,894 bushels. The total acreage and value of tomatoes were exceeded only by those of the corn, wheat, and hay crops.

CHANGES IN CROPS SINCE 1889.

Table 20 presents the acreage and production of the most important farm crops in 1889 and 1899.

TABLE 20.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS: 1889 AND 1899.

CROPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		NUMBER OF BUSHEL.	
	1899.	1889.	1899.	1889.
Barley	3	12	40	205
Buckwheat	1,652	325	23,980	3,081
Corn	192,025	174,796	4,786,580	3,097,164
Oats	5,247	19,374	131,960	382,900
Rye	1,103	775	12,380	6,625
Wheat	118,740	94,368	1,870,570	1,501,050
Hay and forage	74,800	76,199	1,128,193	1,105,231
Potatoes	5,755	4,870	414,610	403,631
Sweet potatoes	2,265	2,158	222,165	202,914

¹ Tons.

The area in corn increased in ten years 9.9 per cent, and there was an increase of 52.9 per cent in the number of bushels produced. The average yield per acre in 1889 was 17.7 bushels, and in 1899, 24.7 bushels. The wheat production was 24.6 per cent greater in 1899 than ten years before. The production of potatoes showed a gain of 2.7 per cent; sweet potatoes, 9.5 per cent; and hay and forage, 21.8 per cent. The average value per acre of all vegetables, including potatoes, was \$35.75, while that of wheat was \$10.50, and of corn, \$8.98.

CORN AND WHEAT ON FARMS OF SPECIFIED CLASSES.

Tables 21 and 22 present the acreage and production of corn and wheat on farms of some of the leading classes, grouped by race of farmer, tenure, and area.

TABLE 21.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CORN ON FARMS OF SPECIFIED CLASSES, IN 1899.

CLASSES.	Number of farms reporting.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		NUMBER OF BUSHEL.	
		Total.	Average per farm.	Total.	Average per acre.
Total	9,285	192,025	20.7	4,736,580	24.7
White farmers	8,527	180,970	21.2	4,521,200	25.0
Negro farmers	758	11,055	14.6	215,380	19.5
Owners ¹	4,434	75,174	19.2	1,798,160	21.1
Managers	2,195	2,195	18.8	73,920	33.7
Cash tenants	681	10,031	14.7	318,720	31.8
Share tenants	4,053	104,625	25.8	2,545,780	24.3
Under 20 acres	672	3,347	5.0	80,610	24.1
20 to 99 acres	4,042	58,592	14.5	1,215,194	20.7
100 to 174 acres	2,880	68,418	23.8	1,618,532	23.7
175 to 259 acres	1,122	36,975	33.0	1,042,740	28.2
260 acres and over	569	24,693	43.4	779,204	31.6

¹ Including "part owners" and "owners and tenants."

TABLE 22.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT ON FARMS OF SPECIFIED CLASSES, IN 1899.

CLASSES.	Number of farms reporting.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		NUMBER OF BUSHEL.	
		Total.	Average per farm.	Total.	Average per acre.
Total	5,620	118,740	21.1	1,870,570	15.8
White farmers	5,314	115,161	21.7	1,825,560	15.9
Negro farmers	306	3,579	11.7	45,010	12.6
Owners ¹	2,565	38,344	15.0	587,550	15.3
Managers	90	2,280	25.3	41,400	18.2
Cash tenants	423	7,526	17.8	130,580	17.4
Share tenants	2,542	70,590	27.8	1,111,040	15.7
Under 20 acres	103	369	3.6	5,450	15.0
20 to 99 acres	2,026	19,239	9.5	264,240	13.7
100 to 174 acres	2,050	40,257	19.6	585,510	14.5
175 to 259 acres	954	33,767	35.4	564,820	16.7
260 acres and over	487	25,108	51.6	452,550	18.0

¹ Including "part owners" and "owners and tenants."

Of the 9,687 farms in Delaware, 9,285, or 95.9 per cent produced corn, and 5,620, or 58.0 per cent, raised wheat. White farmers reported the largest average-sized tracts of both grains and produced the largest average yield per acre. The share tenants having, as has been pointed out, the largest farms on an average, also had the largest average acreage in both corn and wheat. The managers and cash tenant farmers reported the largest average yields per acre.

For all farms over 20 acres in area, the average yield of corn and wheat, per acre, increases from the group of smallest average area up to that of the largest average area. This variation is probably due, in large measure, to the improved methods of tillage that characterize the larger farms, and partly to the fact that many of the larger and more highly cultivated farms of the state and the fertile lands formerly devoted to peaches have been given over to corn and wheat culture, and produce unusually large yields of these cereals.

CULTURE OF FLOWERS, AND THE USE OF GLASS IN AGRICULTURE.

There were 31 farms and florists' establishments in Delaware that reported the cultivation and sale of flowers and ornamental plants in 1899. The area devoted to their culture was 30 acres, and the value of the product sold was \$57,013. Of the total number, 21 made commercial floriculture their main business. The proprietors reported greenhouses with a glass surface of 349,320 square feet, and a capital invested in buildings, land, implements, and live stock, of \$182,045, of which \$92,150 represent the value of the buildings. Their sales of flowers and ornamental plants amounted to \$52,792, and the other products raised were worth \$8,175. They expended \$11,767 for labor and \$1,235 for fertilizers.

In addition to the 21 principal florists' establishments, 48 farms and market gardens made use of glass in the propagation of plants, flowers, or vegetables. The area of land under glass was 51,650 square feet, making, with the 261,990 square feet belonging to the florists' establishments, a total of 313,640 square feet.

EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.

The amount expended in 1899 for labor, including the value of board furnished, was \$1,075,960, an average of \$111.07 per farm. The expenditure for fertilizers the same year was \$539,040, an increase of 17.1 per cent over the amount expended ten years before.

The great relative importance of fertilizers in the agriculture of Delaware is strikingly shown by the following facts: In 1889 an average expenditure per farm for fertilizers in the North Atlantic States was \$17.38; in the South Atlantic States, \$25.03; while in Delaware it was \$49.08, or nearly twice that of the South Atlantic States, and nearly three times that of the North Atlantic States; but high, relatively, as was this average in Delaware, in 1889, it has increased in the last ten years, \$6.57, and, in 1899, was \$55.65 per farm.